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GLASSES



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THE MESSAGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1899.

Eli Perkins here tomorrow night.

Hon. Champ Clark is in Washington, ready for his duties when Congress meets.

Presiding Elder Poland preached at the First M. E. church in Mexico last Friday night. Dr. Poland is one of Missouri's finest pulpit orators.

The MESSAGE is on the south west corner of the square, head of the stairs, Kriebich building. We want our friends to be free to call on us at any time.

Yellow fever quarantines are being raised all thru the South, the result of frost and low temperature. Public schools are again opening. The fever is still raging more or less in some localities.

The following auctioneers cried the Shorthorn sale for S. P. Emmons in Mexico last Friday: J. N. Stevens, J. T. Johnson, J. W. Atchison and J. R. Brown, all of this county, and F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb.

The Philippine Commission stood to the line in one thing, it refused to indorse McKinley's unamerican policy of Philippine annexation. Now the matter goes to Congress; will that body dare to indorse the President?

Gabe Blum is traveling for a clothing company. He will make a trip into Nebraska next week. He returned recently from New York and a trip thru Ohio. Mr. Blum says the merchants boast of good times down in Yankeedom.

An interesting item from the Standard's account of the Montgomery City street fair: "Rev. J. M. L. Hoyle put in the exhibits a white counterpane made by the mother of M. L. Cope in 1806, when 15 years old. She pulled the flax, spun it and did all the work herself."

Judge Edwards says that the MESSAGE man will be caught in a church congregation one of these days and in the absence of Eld. Isom Roberts he'll be called upon to preach, "and a d—l of a preach it'll be too!" That Beal looks like Roberts—how does the Elder take it?

The Wellsboro Record says: John Beal has severed his connection with the Laddonia Herald, and on Nov. 9 will commence publishing the MISSOURI MESSAGE, a staunch Democratic paper at Mexico. Mr. Beal is a first-class newspaper man and we wish him much success.

J. T. Williams is loaded with a legal paper so big—big in two ways—that no pigeonhole will hold it. It is a deed of trust on a loan of \$40,000,000 against the Chicago & Alton railroad. The paper is in pamphlet form and contains 58 pages. J. T. will have fun copying it into the records. The document has \$20,000 in revenue stamps upon it. A contribution toward "benevolent assimilation" for you.

And worse than a trust has got in front of the sculptors—they are likely to lose their job entirely. A Swiss chemist has discovered a method to ossify dead persons. You can keep your dead relatives at home or stand them out in the yard as statues. This will relieve overcrowded cemeteries also. Indeed it seems the sculptor and his chisel have seen their day.

Joseph J. Brady, an active Democratic politician, a leading lawyer and prominent Freemason, died at his home at Farmington, Mo., last Thursday.

"BANKNOTE DESPOTISM"

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

The advocates of the gold standard have a double purpose.

First—They desire to make gold the only legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. I have discussed this question on former occasions and have pointed out that the necessary effect of such a law would be to create a greater demand for gold, which would then be the only money legally available for the payment of debts, and thus aid the money-owning class and injure the wealth-producing class.

The second purpose of the advocates of the gold standard is to make bank notes the only credit money.

I beg to submit a few arguments in support of the greenback as against the banknote. The former is issued by the Government and the volume of such money is determined by the people, acting through their representatives. The Supreme Court has held that such a money can be made a legal tender.

When a man has greenbacks in his pocket he has money which is available for the payment of his debts; if he has bank notes, his money is only good when the creditor is willing to accept the money. During the war, when gold and silver were at a premium, bank notes circulated on a level with greenbacks and were never worth any more; the reason being that national bank notes are payable in lawful money and the greenbacks being money (and at that time the cheapest money) was used by the bank for the redemption of bank notes. It is interesting now to hear these same bankers who redeemed bank notes in paper when gold and silver were at a premium of over a hundred per cent, talk about the dishonesty of a debtor, whether the debtor be an individual or the Government, who would redeem his obligations in anything but the dearest money.

BANK NOTE'S BACKING.

The bank note has been good because it has behind it the bonds and the greenbacks issued by the Government. If the greenback is good enough to stand behind the bank note it is good enough to stand alone without any bank note in front of it.

A national bank currency is objectionable because it is gross favoritism extended to a few. A bill reported by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures in the last Congress provided:

"First—That the Treasurer of the United States pay out gold coin in redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes.

"Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury have authority to issue gold bonds, drawing not more than 3 per cent, to secure the gold to maintain gold redemption.

"Third—That national banks be allowed to deposit bonds and receive bank notes up to par value of the bonds so deposited.

"Fourth—That the tax on national banks be reduced."

If this plan goes into operation, the difference in its effects upon the national bank may be stated as follows: The greenbacks are to be retired and bonds issued. This will mean an increase in taxes to pay the interest upon the bonds. The individual who enjoys no special privilege will find his taxes increased, while the national bank that enjoys special privileges will find its taxes diminished.

OTHER REASONS.

Second—If the individual buys a bond at par, he will lose the use of his money and must content himself with the 3 per cent interest. If a national bank invests its capital in bonds at par it can deposit the bonds and secure bank notes to the face value of the bonds, thus securing a return on its investment, and in addition to that it can draw 3 per cent interest upon the bonds. In other words, the individual parts with his money and draws interest, while the national bank gets its money back and draws interest besides.

The individual must eat his cake or keep it. The national bank both eats his cake and keeps it. This is a favoritism that ought not to be tolerated in a Government which recognizes the doctrine of equality before the law. The moment the Government begins to confer special privileges, those in a position to profit by favoritism begin to clamor for legislation immediately in their interest, and

as a result the instrumentalities of government are used for private gain and the true purpose of government forgotten.

There is another objection to national bank currency, namely, that the national banks are given control over the volume of credit money. Power to issue money should never be entrusted to private individuals or private corporations. Jefferson was an opponent of banks of issue, and in one of his letters declared that his opposition was so persistent that he had been denounced as a maniac by those bankers who desired to secure this privilege from the Government. Benton, in summing up the work of Jackson, gave emphasis to his fight with the national bank, compared his work with that of Cicero, saying that, when he destroyed the bank conspiracy, he saved America as Cicero had saved Rome, by overthrowing the conspiracy of Catalina.

Wendell Phillips has so well described the danger of allowing individuals to control the volume of money that I quote from a speech made by him a few years before his death:

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S VIEWS.

"In other words, it was the currency, which, rightly arranged, opened a nation's will spring, found work for willing hands to do and filled them with just return, while honest capital, daily larger and more secure, ministered to a glad prosperity. Or it was currency, wickedly and selfishly juggled, that made merchants bankrupt and starved labor into discontent and slavery while capital added house to house and field to field and gathered into its miserly hands all the wealth left in a ruined land."

The first question, therefore, in an industrial nation is: "Where ought control of the currency to rest? In whose hands can this almost omnipotent power be trusted?"

Every writer of political economy, from Aristotle to Adam Smith, allows that a change in the currency alters the price of every ounce and yard of merchandise and every foot of land. Whom can we trust with this despotism? At present the banks and the money kings wield this power. They own the yardstick and can make it longer or shorter as they please. They own every pound weight, and can make it heavier or lighter, as they choose. This explains the riddle so mysterious to common people, that those who trade in money always grow rich, even while those who trade in other things go into bankruptcy.

The third objection to national banks of issue is that the moment the bank is permitted to issue money that moment it becomes, for pecuniary reasons, the enemy of any Government paper.

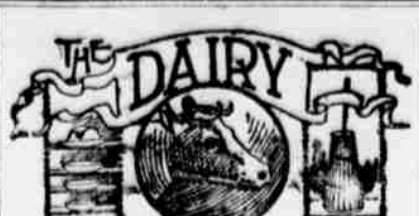
The banks are now urging that the issue of paper money is a function of the banks and that the Government ought to go out of the banking business. Our answer is that the issue of money is a function of Government and that the banks ought to go out of the governing business. The Government cannot afford to build up a strong financial interest hostile to the exercise by the Government of the right to issue and control both the metallic and paper money of the nation.

High-Minded and Honorable.

Vandalia Leader.

L. A. Bird, who has been connected with the Leader for the last two years or more, left Tuesday for Mexico, where he accepts the position of foreman of the MESSAGE, John Beal's new paper. Mr. Bird is well informed in all lines of the newspaper business and is a dashing and pleasing writer. Besides, he is a hustler for news and business and is always on the alert for the festive "scoop," so dear to the heart of the newspaper man. Mr. Bird is a moral, high-minded and honorable young man and the Leader cheerfully recommends him as such to the good people of Mexico.

The MESSAGE editor severs his business relations at Laddonia with a thousand regrets. The town is near our birthplace and we shall always feel inclined to call it our home. The many dear friends down there, God bless everyone of them. A better community of people never lived. Again, may a kind Providence ever continue to smile upon Laddonia and the community surrounding.



Dairy Notes.

There are firms in Chicago that are selling what they call first-class butter below the Elgin prices. An investigation reveals the fact that much of this butter is process butter. Some of the men that have been buying it have found samples of it that were very rank. In one case, on a sample being returned to the retailer, he replied that he had no objection to taking it back, as he could always get rid of it at the boarding houses, no matter how rank it was. The moral of this is that process butter is not, by any means, the thoroughly converted article it professes to be.

Our readers will take notice that a new preparation is being pushed onto the market, which promises to relieve the too trustful ones of some of their hard-earned money. The preparation is set forth as having wonderful properties, by which rancid butter is made sweet and delightful to the taste. The men that are advertising say that it will take the worst butter and make it "pure, sweet, nice and elegant." The manufacturers only ask that the farmer shall trust them sufficiently to send \$5 and they in return will forward enough of the preparation to treat 500 pounds of poor butter. Let it alone. No honest man can afford to touch such goods, and no chemical has been discovered or can be discovered that will make rancid goods into first-class butter.

Temperature is of immense importance in the making of butter. Too high a temperature is bound to deteriorate the product. No man must expect to make a good marketable product if he churns at 80 degrees or above as is sometimes the case in the summer time. A low temperature is necessary to ensure good grain and excellence in other respects. The old method used by some of our grand-mothers of pouring in hot water to raise the temperature and make the butter come gives us grease. It may be all right on the farmers' table, because it is home-made, but the expert buyer of butter will be placed before people that are willing to pay good prices for it, insists on having a grain that is unbroken. Among our best butter makers it is the practice to cool the milk to about 55 degrees before churning, and then keeping the churning room as low as that in temperature so that the temperature of the cream will not rise during the churning process. This applies to cream that has been raised by the shallow setting process and to separator cream where the per cent of milk with the cream is very small. The larger the per cent of milk in the cream the higher must the temperature be to do the best work. Where cream is mixed with say one-fourth milk the temperature will need to be as high as 60 degrees at this time of year.

Weeds and Milk.

An article in the Farmer and Stock Breeder of London says: "The plants which may be considered good for feeding cows will give us no trouble; but these are commonly associated with others which are mischievous. The true grasses and leguminous plants may cause changes in milk quality by their many mixtures, proportions, and growth, but they will not interfere with the dairy processes, or give to the product ill qualities. The miscellaneous plants, which may be considered weeds, include some which are dangerous to the health of the cow; others, more numerous, which flavor milk unduly; and a few which color milk, or produce irregularities. To these causes of mischief must be added those arising from the plant diseases of a fungoid nature. Do cows eat any appreciable proportion of such plants? The occasions known may be few in which the mischief is recognized and traced to some particular plants, but such do not occur often enough to make the matter one of great importance; and we believe that a very considerable amount of harm is done daily by such weeds as are incapable of giving a distinctly bad flavor to the milk, but in their many kinds combine to give one generally inferior. What is the cure? Clean pastures. If a weed is a pest in a field, it is a much greater one in the case before us, where it not only takes the place of a better plant, and hinders the superior growths around it, but actually does direct damage to the dairyman's goods. Weeds are the natural and almost inevitable consequence of neglect. There are few pastures which can be kept sweet and free from such trouble by the mere force of natural conditions. Draining and manuring can do much in reducing the miscellaneous plants to small numbers and the more innocent kinds, and a constant war against them should be maintained."

Argentine Butter.—The Argentine is not shipping butter to England to the extent which was first anticipated, as will be seen from the following figures: In the first nine months of 1898 (from January to September) was sent to England 1,290,480 pounds; during the same period in 1897, 594,088 pounds, and in 1896, 1,075,918 pounds. Of cheese, 44,443 pounds went in 1896, 20,318 pounds in 1897 and 2,015 pounds in 1898.—Ex.

Don't send dirty or stained eggs to market, and be sure all are good and fresh.

Cows do not like noise or delay.

The Missouri Statesman observes that "Mexico is becoming an important commercial center thru the work of its business men's association," and that paper urges that Columbia should wake up and get to business also.

Messrs. Joe Dye, Reynolds and McCarroll, of Vandalia, spent last Sunday in Mexico.



The Strawberry Leaf-roller.

From Farmers' Review: The work of this insect was very noticeable in the strawberry patches during the past summer. In many instances where the attacks of the insect were prolonged, large numbers of plants were killed through the loss of their foliage. Quite often the strawberry patches had the appearance of having been scorched in spots by fire. In Kansas there appear to be three distinct broods during one season; each succeeding brood becoming more numerous, and consequently more destructive. The following observations were made during the past year. On June 14 the first brood of adults commenced to appear, and continued to emerge till the 24th; on June 22 eggs for the second brood were being laid; on June 24 the second generation of larvae or worms were commencing to hatch out; by July 25 many of the larvae were in pupal state; from July 21 to August 10 the second generation of adults were emerged; on August 14 larvae or worms of the third generation were to be found in large numbers; by September 3 many of the larvae were going into the pupal state. At present we have no new remedies to suggest aside from those usually given. Paris green applied to the infested plants at the first appearance of the worms would be very effective. To determine the earliest appearance of the worms necessitates a very close watching on the part of the fruit grower. After the crop is gathered, mow the beds, and collect and burn the leaves. Do not purchase plants from infested patches. Where new beds are to be started, plow under the old ones; for by this means the eggs of the insects will be buried and destroyed.

Ornamental Hedges.

There is nothing that adds greater beauty to the home surroundings than a well-kept hedge of either evergreen or deciduous shrubs, adapted for hedging purposes, says Wallace's Farmer.

There are several evergreens that can be used and are admirably adapted for hedging; if one has a moist, retentive soil, and the American Arbor Vitae is the best tree to plant, planting the plants about two feet apart in the row. If the land is dry, the Red Cedar is the best evergreen for planting. They should have the best of cultivation for a couple of years from planting; at which time, they should be cut to a uniform height of 2½ to 3 feet. After this, the only pruning that hedge will need will be a shortening back of the long growths, so as to induce a thickening up of the branches. In pruning a hedge after it has got some age, it is best to use some pruning shear adapted to that use. The evergreen hedge should be trimmed at least once a year, and this during the first week in July. It is necessary in pruning the hedge, that you do not cut back to where you did the previous year, as there must be a little of the last year's growth left so as to stimulate and give health to the hedge. The best deciduous shrub that we have is the Borsberry. By planting a hedge of this, you will have two varieties: The Purple Leaf and the Green Leaf. They make a beautiful hedge, by planting them alternately of each variety; and at 2 or 3 years old, they will make a hedge that is 3 feet high and 8 feet through. It is easily kept in shape by pruning, and is adapted to either low or high exposures, as it is very hardy and we would recommend its planting, as we know of no plant that will make as great an effect as the above two sorts, planted as we suggest.

Introducing Date Palms.—Secretary Wilson states that the department of agriculture will likely spend \$10,000 during the next two years in buying date palms for the southwest. One of the expert vegetable pathologists of the department, W. T. Swingle, is now in Morocco making a close study of the African date and selecting the very finest varieties and those supposed to be best adapted to this country. It has been found that date palms, under irrigation will grow as well in Arizona as in Arabia. Early Mormon settlers in the territories proved this many years ago; but the trees were not of the best varieties and date growing never developed as an industry. The department, as Secretary Wilson indicates, is prepared to push the experiment on an extensive scale. Each date palm will be shipped in its own tub and should arrive at its destination without material if any injury.

Practical Foresters.—Practical foresters in the United States are scarce. In fact about the only ones are the lumbermen, and their forest training is all in one line. The forester of the department of agriculture, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, is arranging to take a forestry class with him into the forests of the far west for the purpose of studying forest preservation. Their expenses will be paid by the government and they will be utilized by him as assistants, at the same time receiving practical instruction in lines of work for which there is sure to be a demand in this country as the question of practical forestry comes more and more to the front and the need of forest preservation is realized.

Plums for Central Illinois.—At an Illinois convention the question was asked: What are the three best plums for planting in Central Illinois? President Foster answered: German plum, Moore's Arctic and Lombard.

M. Kimbrough, the hotel man of Vandalia, was among the first in that town to give us his subscription for the MESSAGE.

In some of our late drives over the county we notice a great many farmers are ditching their land where it is very flat. Good idea. This flat land will be all O. K. in time.



Latest Styles, Perfect Fits; Workmanship is the Best. Prices are Just Right and Will Suit You. No Better Qualities to be Found ANYWHERE.

EVANS The Tailor, Mexico, Mo.

Food That Absorbs Odors

New York Tribune. Flour should not be kept in a storeroom or pantry where there is cooked food, as it readily absorbs odors. Ignorance of this fact accounts for poor bread oftener than an inferior quality of flour. Articles of food that are made of gelatine or of milk should always be kept covered, as both milk and gelatine are literal scavengers of the air, and absorb not only odors but germs. Neither cheese, cabbage, fish nor baked beans should ever be put into the refrigerator. They all leave an odor of which it is difficult to rid the refrigerator, and they also flavor the food. Butter should be kept in a tightly closed jar. If any is left over on a plate it should be covered.

The Rails County Record tells the following story, which is a regular "holdup." Rather a peculiar incident occurred the other day to the Short Line. As the Perry train was pulling out of Hannibal she was flagged at Bear Creek by a negro woman, Malinda Holdup, who, when the train came to a stop, quietly told Conductor Stark that her daughter, who lived at New London, had concluded to ride to Hannibal next day over Mr. Lamb's gravel road in a wagon, and that he need not wait at New London with the train for her. Conductor Stark looked at her in amazement and asked: "Is that all?" "Yes, sir," she replied, "dat is all dis evening." The conductor has been running the Perry train for many years and many strange things have happened, but he thinks this takes the cake.

Some Audrain farmers have begun a boycott on the trusts. Knock the trusts a blow whenever you can.

In a State primary the direct power of the people would control.

Dr. O. B. Mayes, C. Harris and W. E. McDonald at Thompson, are whole-souled fellows.

Cold Weather

CLOTHING!

—AT—

RICKETTS & EMMONS

Long Ulsters with big Collars.....\$5.00 to \$12.00
The Best Felt Boot, with snag-proof over.....\$2.50
Genuine Buck Gloves.....\$1.00
Guaranteed Buck Gloves—the best to be had anywhere.....\$1.50

One lot Sample Gloves at WHOLESALE PRICES.
SELZ BOOTS, all styles. You know all about THEM.

Gather Up All The Old Iron Going to Waste

And Sell It to Me For.....

Boots, Shoes, Stoves, Hardware Tinware Etc.

I will pay for old stoves.....20 cts per 100 pound
Heavy Cast Iron.....40 cts per 100 pound
Wrought Iron.....50 cts per 100 pound
Old Rags.....50 cts per 100 pound
Furniture.....15 cts per pound
Brass.....8 cts per pound
Copper.....10 cts per pound
Market Price Paid For Country Produce.

Mexico : : :
: : : Missouri.

G. D. FERRIS.